EXHIBIT NO. T-___(CAK-1)
DOCKET NO. UE-92
WITNESS: C.A. KNUTSEN

BEFORE THE WASHINGTON UTILITIES & TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION

COMPLAINANT

VS.

PUGET SOUND POWER & LIGHT COMPANY
RESPONDENT

TESTIMONY

UE-920499

T-1/

PUGET SOUND POWER & LIGHT COMPANY TESTIMONY OF COREY A. KNUTSEN

- Q. Please state your name, business address and position with Puget Sound Power & Light Company.
- A. My name is Corey A. Knutsen, and my business address is
 10608 N.E. Fourth Avenue, Bellevue, Washington 98004. I
 am Vice President Corporate Planning for Puget Power.
- Q. Could you please summarize your testimony?
- A. Yes. The purpose of my testimony is to describe the background of this proceeding and to define the overall objectives which the Company hopes to achieve by this filing. My testimony also describes the steps taken by the Company to ensure the participation of interested parties in preparing this filing. Finally, I offer the Company's view of how the results of this proceeding could be implemented.
- Q. Please summarize your professional and educational experience.
- A. My educational experience includes a Bachelor of
 Electrical Engineering (1972) and Master of Business
 Administration (1976) from the University of Washington.
 Prior to joining Puget Power in 1976, I was a research
 engineer at Battelle Pacific Northwest Laboratories.

My work experience at Puget Power includes assignments in financial planning and resource planning. From 1985 through 1987, I was the manager of Puget Power's Demand and Resource Evaluation (DARE) least cost planning project. In 1987 I was named Director, Strategic Planning, where I was responsible for least cost planning and corporate and financial planning for the Company.

In 1989, I was elected Vice President Corporate

Planning and, in addition to the duties noted above, was

given responsibility for the Company budget. In 1991, I

assumed responsibility of the Company's information

systems and rate departments. In this capacity, I

supervise, among other things, the Company's rate

filings with the Commission.

- Q. Why did the Company commence this rate design proceeding?
- A. The simple answer is that this filing is responsive to the Commission's direction in Docket Nos. UE-901183-T and UE-901184-P (the "Decoupling Proceeding"), where the Commission ordered the Company no later than April 1992 to make a rate design filing that would allow a review of rate spread, rate design and cost allocation issues. (Third Supplemental Order, p. 24.) This answer is only

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partially responsive, however; the Company is pursuing other objectives as well by submitting this rate design filing.

- Q. What other objectives are served by this filing?
- This case represents another important step on the path Α. of regulatory changes initiated by the Commission to facilitate the implementation of integrated resource planning. These changes include the adoption of the Commission's rule requiring periodic integrated resource plans; the introduction of competitive bidding as a means of acquiring new resources; and a Notice of Inquiry ("NOI") to eliminate barriers to least-cost The process commenced by the NOI ultimately resulted in the Commission's approval of a Periodic Rate Adjustment Mechanism ("PRAM") for the Company, which features the "decoupling" of the Company's allowed revenues from kilowatt-hours. This decoupling introduces a new ingredient into the equilibrium of competing issues associated with rate design. welcome the opportunity to examine rate design issues in light of this changed regulatory environment, and to suggest new rate design initiatives that may now be appropriate.

- Q. What sort of new rate design initiatives will the Company be proposing in this proceeding?
- A. This proceeding presents an opportunity to pursue a number of key objectives, including the following:
 - (1) Facilitate implementation of integrated resource planning. The Company is proposing rate design changes that are intended to complement its integrated resource planning goal of being able to meet customer's electrical energy needs using the best possible resource combination. For example, interruptible loads are identified in our integrated resource plan as a resource. We are therefore proposing to introduce additional interruptible rate options for our customers to develop this resource further.
 - objective of this filing is to send a stronger and more accurate price signal to our customers regarding the costs of producing energy. Under the Company's integrated resource planning process, conservation is placed on equal footing with other resources. Rates, in turn, strongly influence our customers' decisions to consume and conserve energy. It is therefore essential that rates be

designed in a manner that sends accurate price signals to our customers.

- Another goal of this filing is to obtain direction from the Commission on various issues regarding the calculation of cost of service. We will be presenting a number of issues for the Commission's consideration, and their resolution will provide valuable guidance to the parties on methods to be incorporated in future cost of service analyses.
- Q. Are there other objectives that must be considered in designing rates?
- A. There are many, sometimes conflicting, objectives in designing rates. The Commission in its order in Docket

 No. U-89-2688-T, the Company's 1989 rate case,
 identified the following factors considered important in the design and spread of rates. They are:
 - acceptability of rate design to customers,
 - elasticity of demand,
 - perceptions of equity and fairness,
 - rate stability over time, and
 - overall economic circumstances within the region.
 Third Supplemental Order, p. 73. In addition,

interested parties who participated in the collaborative

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process leading to this rate filing identified objectives which the Company should be pursuing.

- Q. What objectives were identified in this process?
- Α. Our Rate Design Task Force, for its part, stressed In other words, it was felt that "each user should pay a fair share of electrical power based on a WUTC approved cost of service to the user's classification". (See Rate Spread Recommendation A of the Rate Design Task Force, Exhibit (DWH-3), p. 12.) This objective is closely related to the equity and fairness factor identified by the Commission, as noted The Rate Design Task Force also stressed gradualism, or the notion that significant policy changes should be implemented gradually over time to avoid disruptions. (See Rate Spread Recommendation C, Exhibit (DWH-3), p. 13.) This corresponds with the goal of rate stability over time, as set forth in the factors identified by the Commission above.
- Q. You mentioned the participation of interested parties in the preparation of the Company's filing and in the identification of objectives. Please describe the steps taken by the Company to ensure participation by interested parties.
- A. The Commission's order in the Decoupling Proceeding, which said "the Commission staff and other parties are encouraged to work with the Company" in the discussion

of rate design issues, set a very important tone for the preparation of this filing. In response to this encouragement by the Commission, the Company expanded its public involvement efforts in gathering information for this filing. In particular, the Company formed a Rate Design Collaborative Group (the "Collaborative Group") to focus specifically on rate design issues. The Collaborative Group was made up of intervenors in past rate cases, the Commission staff, and other interested experts who have not typically been involved in past rate proceedings. As described in more detail in Mr. Hoff's testimony, the Collaborative Group was able to reach consensus on a number of issues which were incorporated into the Company's filing.

In addition, the Customer Rate Design Task Force (the "Task Force") was developed along the lines of the Company's successful consumer panel program. The Task Force, composed primarily of residential customers, also focused on rate design issues, and worked extensively with the Collaborative Group. Mr. Hoff sponsors an exhibit in his testimony which sets forth a number of recommendations from the Task Force.

A. Certainly. Our rate design presentation is offered in two parts. First, Ms. Colleen Lynch will present the Company's cost of service study, and will discuss a number of alternative approaches to various issues in connection with the study. These cost of service results, in turn, are incorporated into the testimony of the Company's other witness, Mr. David Hoff, who presents the specific rate design proposals of the Company. In addition to cost of service information, Mr. Hoff's testimony also considers factors such as power supply information, the impact on integrated resource planning, and the pursuit of the other objectives I have identified above.

- Q. How do you propose that the results from this proceeding be implemented?
- A. Generally, we recommend that the findings and decision of the Commission in this proceeding be implemented when rates are changed in the Company's next general rate case, which is expected to be filed with the Commission in November 1992 to take effect in October 1993. This implementation can occur either of two ways. If a Commission decision in this proceeding is issued prior to the general rate case filing, the Company can reflect

the Commission's decision when it prepares its rate filing. Alternatively, this proceeding can be consolidated with the subsequent general rate filing.

and the outcome of both proceedings can be put into effect in the fall of 1993.

- Q. Are there any rate proposals which the Company proposes to become effective earlier than the implementation of the next general rate filing?
- A. Yes. The various voluntary or optional rates proposed by the Company in this filing can be implemented at any time. In fact, in order to gather as much experience as possible under these proposals, it would be preferable if implementation of the voluntary rates did not await the outcome of the general rate proceeding.
- Q. Does this conclude your testimony, Mr. Knutsen?
- A. Yes, it does.